

ALL ARE EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Patriot Greeks Prove Their Anxiety to Fight for the Fatherland.

VOLUNTEERS IN PLENTY.

Profers of Service by the Score Hourly Received by Consul-General Botassi.

GENERAL VIELE GIVES HIS VIEWS.

He Says That If the War Is Prolonged It May Develop a Great Leader Among the Greeks.

Consul-General Botassi was in receipt yesterday of numerous messages and telegrams from Greeks now resident in this country who are anxious to fight for Greece. He received intelligence that 200 had started from Chicago, in the following characteristic telegram:

"Entire Hellenic community with great enthusiasm sends forward 200 sturdy Greeks for the assistance of our beloved fatherland."

KARAYELIS, President Sparta Club.

He also received telegrams from Birmingham, Ala., announcing that thirteen volunteers had already left there for this city, and that sixty-five more would start shortly. Word was received from Chicago that 150 Greeks would embark from this port for Athens if they could get a reduction on the rate now offered by the steamship companies of \$31.85. Consul Botassi said, in discussing this application, that he had offers from the Company Fabre, an Italian line, which sails to Naples, and also from C. B. Richard & Co., agents for the Atlantic Transport Company, offering a rate of \$27. From Lowell, Mass., 220 patriots will start to-day, and twenty-eight will leave Omaha, Neb., with the same end in view. Dr. Hennessey, of Charleston, W. Va., has offered his services as a surgeon.

Editor Vlasto received yesterday a contribution of \$20, in answer to the appeal of Greek women, printed in yesterday's Journal, from Mrs. Louisa Le Huray, of Summit, N. J. Mrs. Nikolaides, a Washington lady, telegraphed that she was endeavoring to open negotiations with the women of that city to secure contributions for the Red Cross Society.

General Robert L. Viele, in discussing the Turkish-Greek conflict from a soldier's standpoint, said:

"The difficulty in forming an opinion arises from the fact that the Turkish soldiers are thoroughly drilled and have been kept constantly on the qui vive for active service; like, in fact, does in a sense that have been let loose with their blood-thirsty natures inherent in them. The Greek troops, on the other hand, are like volunteers rushing for the first time into a contest to a great deal of surprise at the successes already achieved by the Greeks. It is possible that in their enthusiasm they've accomplished more than they will when it cools under the hardships of the campaign."

"Every one knows that the resources of Turkey are overwhelmingly greater than those of Greece, and yet the disproportion is after all not so great as in our war of the Revolution. The soldiers of the Revolution were taken from the plough and the anvil to meet well trained, well drilled British soldiers, whose trade was war. And yet their successes were marvellous. The principal reason of this was that they were accustomed to the use of the rifle in their frontier life."

In numbers the Turks have the advantage, as they have in generalship and ammunition, and it looks bad for the Greeks, who have shown a great deal of strategy, and we may look for successes from their navy."

WAR SHOULD NOT MOVE STOCKS.

IF THE present conflict between the Greeks and the Turks does not spread any further and involve the other European powers, I do not think the commerce of this country will be affected to any appreciable extent, and I see no reason why stocks and securities here should take coloring from the war.

I realize that there are certain rivalries and enmities between certain ones of the great European powers, and there might be some sentiment in favor of further complications, but a humane spirit is apt to prevail, and the terrible and destructive effects of a general war will be averted.

It is very true that stocks were affected a few days ago by the first excitement incident to the declaration of war between Greece and Turkey, but this has been discounted by Wall Street, and prices are already down a little below the normal from the reaction.

I do not object to the Greeks and Turks of this country taking a lively interest in the war between their countrymen at home, but I should think it an eventuality to be very much deplored for our people to exercise anything beyond individual sympathy toward the parties in the war. Americans should, by all means, preserve a perfect neutrality.

If a general European war is precipitated, our trade with the contending forces will unquestionably be largely increased, especially in firearms, supplies and provisions, and strictly from a selfish standpoint, leaving out sentiments of humanity, we might be expected to hope for such consummation.

I have always thought that the Greeks were superior to the Greeks in military science, but the former are at a great disadvantage so far in this fight on account of the fighting ground being altogether among a people in sympathy with the Greeks.—EDWIN GOULD IN AN INTERVIEW.

"If the war is prolonged it may develop the existence of a great leader among the Greeks, but just now Edhem Pasha appears superior to any man they have."

"FIGHTING JOE" DORST.

An Ideal Cavalry Officer Goes to the Seat of War.

"Fighting Joe" Dorst, who has been selected by the Secretary of War to join the Greek army of patriots and observe their military operations, as a representative of this Government, is one of the best known officers in the United States army. Three years ago he was senior instructor of cavalry tactics at the West Point Military Academy, and while there won a reputation for the dash and brilliancy which characterized the cavalry movements of the corps of cadets. He is an ideal cavalry officer—tall, broad shouldered and well proportioned. He was born and reared in Kentucky, and, like all Kentuckians, is a thorough horseman. As a rider he is no equal in the army. His sobriquet, "Fighting Joe," was earned by the bravery displayed in frontier engagements with the Indians.

Capt. Dorst was graduated from West Point in 1873, and was commissioned a second lieutenant of the Fourth Artillery. He went to the front immediately and served



King Humbert of Italy, Who Escaped the Assassin.

with his regiment until detailed three years ago as instructor of cavalry and infantry tactics at the academy. He was made a first lieutenant in 1879, and a few years ago was promoted to his present rank.

Captain Soriven, who is detailed to watch the movements of the Turkish troops, is not so well known as his colleague, but he is considered a most capable officer. He graduated from West Point a few years later than Captain Dorst, and was assigned to the infantry, but was afterward transferred to the artillery.

CASH FOR REFUGEES.

The Chamber of Commerce Secures Nearly \$5,000.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed on April 1, with Seth Low as chairman, to secure funds in aid of the Cretan refugees, has succeeded in raising nearly \$5,000, a portion of which sum is in pledges which have not yet been collected. Mr. Low has given the work his personal attention, and yesterday there was called to the Metropolitan of Athens \$3,000 of the money already on hand.

During the last seventy-five years, history shows, New York had several opportunities to assist the Greeks, and responded liberally on each occasion. In 1829, when the Greek nation was at the point of starvation, a call for help was sent to America, and Dr. S. G. Howe, Edward Everett and Daniel Webster led a movement in response. They organized several meetings in this city, and the result was large money subscriptions.

During the Cretan insurrection of 1867, a mass meeting was held at Cooper Union, which resulted in raising about \$3,000 for the patriots in a few days.

THEY "ROASTED" EDHEM.

Enthusiastic Patriots Amuse Themselves in the Parthenon Restaurant.

The fifty or sixty dark brown Greeks who lounged in the Parthenon restaurant in Roosevelt street yesterday afternoon sprang up from their water pipes and coffee cups when a loud cry of "Kapeton!"

"Kapeton!" (Burn it up! Burn it up!) rang through the place.

In one corner of the room, mounted on a chair, a man held a newspaper, to which he applied a match.

In an instant it was ablaze. "What is the matter?" cried John Pappas, the Greek boniface.

"I am roasting Edhem Pasha!" was the answer. There was a lusty chorus of cheers, and the patriots, crowding around the blaze, watched the Turkish General's likeness scorched as they all believe he himself will be hereafter.

VOLUNTEERS IN TOWN.

Hundreds of Them Will Sail Tomorrow for Greece.

The number of Greeks in New York was augmented yesterday by the advent of twenty-five men from Boston, eight from Lowell and six from Baltimore. They took quarters with their countrymen in different parts of the city, and will be harbored until Saturday, when it is expected several hundred volunteers will set sail for Greece.

By what lines the large company of patriots will travel has not been determined. James D. Patterson, of the Greek Committee, visited several of the steamship offices yesterday to secure rates. The dis-

tribution of passengers to the different ships will be made to-day, if it is found impossible for all to go on one vessel. It all likelihood the French line will secure the majority of them.

There is small doubt that the Greek settlements in Roosevelt and Madison streets will be pretty well depopulated by Saturday night.

E. T. Monett, General Western Passenger Agent of the New York, Ontario & Western road, telegraphed yesterday that he would arrive in this city early to-morrow morning with three hundred Greeks from Chicago, who expect to sail Saturday. They are a selected company, the finest fellows that could be chosen from over 1,500 who were available. Reports were received of companies that had started from Birmingham, Alabama, Philadelphia and other cities.

From Wilkesbarre, Pa., a letter came yesterday to Committee Chairman Patterson, offering the services of the writer Charles K. Torberg, who said he was prompted by a conviction that the Turks, "from their ruler down to the lowest beggar, are known only to the civilized and Christian world as the wholesale murderers of Christian people." Torberg was accepted as a recruit.

WAR AND THE MARKETS.

Business Transacted on the Stock Exchange Extremely Light.

So far as the stock and grain markets were concerned yesterday they indicated the feeling of uncertainty which prevails among financiers over the outcome of the Greek-Turkish war. London came in halting this morning with the two great barometer stocks wide apart. St. Paul was quoted about 3/4 higher at 72 1/2, while Louisville & Nashville sold 3/4 down at 49 1/2. During the entire day this waiting mood was apparent. The volume of business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange was extremely light. Brokers were too busy reading the conflicting dispatches from the seat of war to devote much time to either buying or selling the market.

The wheat market, which is more quickly affected by war or rumors of war than the stock market, was in the same halting attitude. Liverpool came in firm, and Chicago and New York responded by opening slightly higher. About noon the prices began to fall, and may touched 90 1/2; July, 77 1/2, and August, 74 1/2. Then came news of trouble brewing in the Balkans and the likelihood of Bulgaria taking an aggressive attitude toward the Turks. Prices responded very quickly to their influence, and may touched within a few minutes 91 1/2; July 3/4, to 78 1/2, and August 74 1/2, to 75 1/2.

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The King's career has been full of ambitious struggles, and the attempts upon his life are not its most striking incidents.

He is the son of the late King Victor Emmanuel II. and Adelaide, Archduchess of Austria. He was born at Turin, March 14, 1894, and was barely old enough to follow his father in the wars for Italian independence. In 1890 Humbert was closely connected with the project for the unification of Italy. He helped to reorganize the ancient kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and in 1892, when he visited Palermo and Naples, he shared the popularity of Garibaldi.

Princess Marguerite of Savoy became Humbert's wife in 1898. Their son, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, was born in 1899.

After the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870 Prince Humbert made that city his residence, and was crowned King January 9, 1878, on the death of his father.

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ASSASSIN'S KNIFE MISSES HUMBERT.

Desperate Attempt Made to Slay the King of Italy.

SAVED BY HIS COOLNESS.

The Monarch Arose from His Seat in a Carriage as the Steel Descended.

SHOT AT PRESIDENT BORDA.

The Chief Executive of Uruguay Escapes a Bullet—The Would-Be Murderer Is Captured.

By Luigi Ferrari. (Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)

Rome, April 22.—An enormous sensation was caused here to-day by an attempt to assassinate King Humbert, as he was driving out to witness the Rome Derby, which was decided this afternoon on the Capannele race course. About two kilometers from the city, as the royal victoria moved sedately along, followed by a small armed escort, a young man, flourishing a petition, rushed forward and almost simultaneously with the proffer of the document darted a blow at the King with a poignard.

As the steel flashed on the King, retaining his presence of mind, smartly warding off the blow, which spent its force in the cushion of the carriage.

The Assassin Captured.

Before the assassin could strike another blow General Portolano Vaglia, who was driving with His Majesty, attempted to grip him, but the latter got clear and was preparing to escape when the mounted guard struck him instantly to the ground. The police, headed by Inspector Galazzi, rushed up and seized the man, who gave his name as Pietro Acciarito, aged twenty-four years, by trade a mechanic, but out of work.

The King continued his journey, and on his arrival at the Capannele track was greeted with a frantically enthusiastic reception. After the races, on his way home, he was the object of a veritable triumph.

Acciarito was brought before the Minister of Justice and the Prefect, and he declared he had no accomplices, but did not conceal his Anarchistic ideas. It seems that he yesterday declared he intended to kill a distinguished person.

He will be sent to a criminal lunatic asylum.

Shoals of congratulatory telegrams are pouring in and public sympathy is stirred to an extent never witnessed for years.

A Former Attempt on Humbert's Life.

An attempt was made to assassinate King Humbert in 1878, ten months after his accession to the Italian throne. As he was entering Naples, on November 17, Giovanni Passanante approached the royal carriage and tried to kill the King with a poignard. The blow fell on Prince Minister Carlini, who sat in the carriage with him, and the King escaped with a slight scratch. The Prince Minister was badly wounded.

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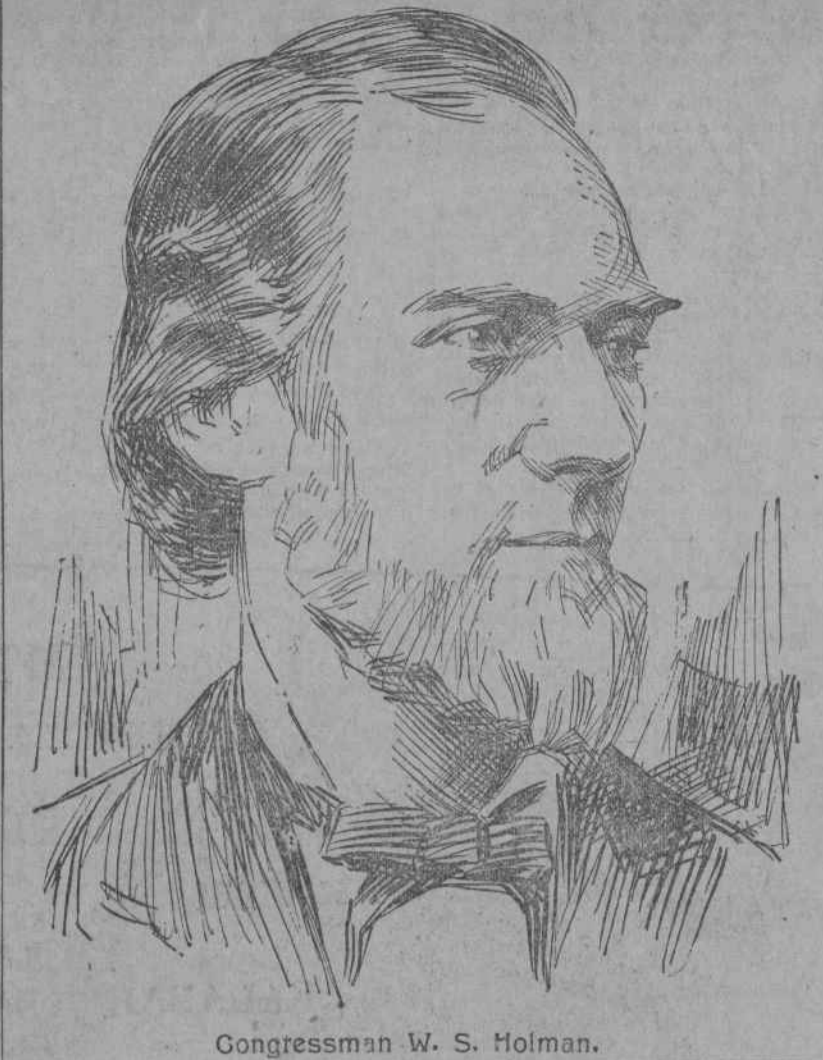
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Congressman W. S. Holman.

selves in the position of being called "obstructionists."

Attitude of Grant and Parker.

That the temper of Messrs. Grant and Parker is not likely to improve by association with Mr. Moss is indicated by a little remark uttered yesterday in a moment of quite unusual coolness by Mr. Parker.

"The Mayor is quoted as saying that he desires a lawyer to succeed Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "so that the new Commissioner can cope with me on legal questions. Now, why on earth should he wish this when he has as a member of the Board Avery D. Andrews, attorney-at-law and member of the Bar Association of the County of New York?" and Mr. Parker smiled somewhat bitterly.

Colonel Grant, too, seems to feel the same way, for he said: "If he comes looking for an olive branch, peace will reign. If he comes to antagonize me, to force, or attempt to force me to act otherwise than as my conscience dictates, I will maintain my position so long as I remain a member of this Board."

It is only necessary to quote from two official documents now on file with Clerk Kip, of the Police Board, to show how natural it is, if Colonel Grant does not entertain a specially warm regard for Mr. Moss. In writing to Mr. Roosevelt in relation to the Board trial of Captain Devery, which Mr. Grant was assigned to try, Mr. Moss said: "The case should be assigned to one of the two lawyers of the Board. I would be afraid to try it in any other way."

Again, in an official letter which he addressed personally to Colonel Grant, he said, with apparent sarcasm: "Although you have frequently assured me that I think you believe that I have common sense and force sufficient to justify the members of the Board of Police Commissioners and the counsel for the corporation, which they exercised in my selection; and so you might very well omit to frequently perform, of sifting charges before they are ordered on trial."

Grant Was Angry.

This outburst from Mr. Moss was occasioned by Mr. Grant's refusal to place men on trial until Mr. Moss had given him an epitome of the evidence which he had obtained against them. Colonel Grant was indignant at the letter and made no effort to conceal his displeasure. He has much of the obstinacy which made his father one of the greatest military figures of history, and it is recorded at Headquarters that the Board of Police Commissioners, in his position and refused to place men on trial upon the mere request of Mr. Moss. It is not thought likely that he will concede to Mr. Mayor, but that the line he takes all summer, now that Mr. Moss has become his colleague.

It is also reported that when Colonel Grant presided at the trials of Policemen Hickey, Reilly and Dunn, and Mr. Moss acted as prosecutor, that there were numerous encounters between Mr. Moss and Colonel Grant which were peculiarly acrimonious. Mr. Moss accused Colonel Grant of judicial ignorance, and the Colonel replied by observing that careless persons might suspect that Mr. Moss's early training was not all it ought to have been.

It is the closest friend of Mayor Strong, and he is believed to be a man of a peculiar degree fitted for the place. Others, less charitable, believe that the appointment was actuated by a spirit of personal revenge toward Colonel Grant. Previous to his appointment as a Commissioner, Colonel Grant was on the staff of great intimacy with Mayor Strong. General Grant's widow and Mrs. Strong were close friends, and Colonel Grant was appointed in the belief that, as such, he would carry out the chief executive's ideas as to the policy of government of the Police Department. But Mr. Mayor, it is said, was not so easily imposed upon, and he felt that his selection was an outrage.

ROOSEVELT DISPLEASED?

Said Not to Like the Appointment of Moss.

Platt Says He Don't Know the Appointee.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The selection of Frank Moss to succeed Theodore Roosevelt on the New York Police Board was a surprise to most of the Republicans here interested in the appointment. No one in the delegation seems to know the appointee.

Mr. Roosevelt is said to be by no means pleased with the selection, but he declines to discuss it.

Senator Platt saw Mr. Roosevelt to-day, and it is intimated the latter indicated his dissatisfaction in plain terms. Senator Platt did not seem to be the least troubled over it. He said he never heard of Moss, and laughingly added that he guessed he was appointed from outside the State. After talking with Mr. Roosevelt, he said: "I am not a lawyer. I don't know him."

"Regarding the presidency of the Board," continued Colonel Grant philosophically, "I am not a lawyer. I don't know him."

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HOLMAN CALLED HOME AT LAST.

An Attack of Spinal Meningitis Proved Fatal to the Aged Legislator.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE.

But He Was More Generally Known as the "Watch Dog of the Treasury."

ANTIPATHY TO APPROPRIATIONS

A Rooted Objection to Spending the Public Funds at Any and All Times Caused Him to Suffer in Point of Popularity.

Washington, April 22.—William Steele Holman, of Indiana, the oldest member of Congress in point of service, died at 2:05 p. m. to-day, after an illness of several weeks. Spinal meningitis was the direct cause of death, and the venerable statesman had been unconscious for days preceding the end.

Congressman Holman was nearly seventy-five years of age, his birthday falling in September. He was serving his sixteenth term in the body upon whose proceedings he has so long impressed his individuality. He was first chosen to represent the so-called Aurora district in 1858. On two occasions he was beaten at the polls, once in 1876, and again in 1894, both being Republican landslide years. But two men ever approached Mr. Holman in length of service, the Hon. Charles O'Neill and the famous "Big Iron" Kelly, both of Pennsylvania. These gentlemen died during their thirtieth year of Congressional service.

His Objection to Appropriations.

Mr. Holman would have been called "the father of the House" during late years were it not for the fact that for over twenty years he was known, both in and out of the House, as "the watchdog of the Treasury."

In fact, this is exactly what he was, and he perhaps caused more exasperation by his methods in stopping the little appropriations so essential to the popularity of Congressmen, than any man who ever sat in the national body.

His objections to unanimous consent because it was a "watchdog of the Treasury," and while no one ever for a moment questioned his honesty of purpose, the wisdom of his course was questioned, and his methods, which the great objection approached very near the definition of a pest.

How the House Got Even.

On one occasion the House got good and even with the obstructionist. It was on a Friday evening, and Mr. Holman was on hand not to sound his questioning note of objection, as usual, to every bill that contemplated spending any money, but to obtain unanimous consent for the passage of a bill appropriating money for a public building at Columbus, Ind., one of Mr. Holman's district towns.

A little bill appropriating money for the building, the amount was small, he hoped that no objection would be made. There was not a man present who had not heard of the old man's "I object," and the appeal that he now made was looked upon as a piece of bravado.

Then up rose "Private" Allen, and he said, Mr. Speaker, "it's sweet to hear the voice of the honest watchdog of the Treasury. He is a man who has done his duty. And that settled the appropriation for a public building at Columbus for that session."

Mr. Holman's friends always referred with pride to the fact that during all his long years of public service he had never made a mistake. He was a most persistent office holder. His Congressional career was preceded by ten years service as probate judge and circuit judge of Dearborn County.

He Loved a Country Life.

The Holman farm, which he inherited from his father, who was a Baptist preacher and an officeholder for many years, is 100 acres in extent, and is situated in Dearborn County, Indiana. In 1822, he moved there, overlooking the Ohio River, near Aurora, Ind. Here "Judge" Holman, as his constituents always called him, lived the life of a gentleman farmer who he was not in Washington.

When only nineteen years of age, Mr. Holman married, and his wife was well known in the social life of Washington. Mrs. Holman died here a year ago at the advanced age of seventy-two. The devotion of this old couple for each